With Weltzel in Texas.

iment lost 30 prisoners, one killed and several wounded, John McJohnson, of

Logansport, Ind., was the only Co. A man wounded. The next day we again ad-

vanced, and the enemy surrendered, and the regiment went on to Brownsville. It

was said that Kirby Smith told some of

our officers that it was his intention to surrender the first day, but when he dis-

During our stay in the Winter of '65

army was repulsed and defeated, and the

-LEE MARTZ, Quartermaster, 34th Ind.

The Iron Brigade. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In the issue of Nov. 21, 1901, appeared a com-munication from D. W. Kinnie, Second

have discovered a remarkable remedy, and millions need it. I want them to

Won't you write a postal to learn about

Simply state which book you want, and Book No. 2 on the Heart, Book No. 2 on the Heart, Book No. 4 for Women, Book No. 4 for Women, Book No. 6 for Women, Book No. 6 for Men, usealed.) Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or we bettles. At all druggists.

wanted.



A Soldier's Diary of the Civil War.

By LYMAN S. WIDNEY, 34th III.

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During the night of June 19 we built were plainly visible. The valley was

A company of the 78th III, aftempted to relieve our company (R) on the skirmish line the morning of June 20, but was unable to do so without running the gantlet of a deadly fire by the enemy's pickets, so our company was kept at its post until nightfall. Barnett's Battery, mested on a bill in our root final consider. posted on a hill in our rear, fired considerably during the forenoon of the 20th over our heads, and we were interested in watching the shells bursting on the side and summit of Kenesaw. The Confeder-ate battery replied occasionally, the shells also passing over our heads.

Meanwhile a number of our batteries

had been planted in our rear and to right and left, and soon after noon concentrated a terrific fire upon the breastworks and batteries of the mountain side and summit. The Confederate cannon, apparently being greatly outnumbered by ours, re-plied feebly and without effect, so that our guns could then devote much attention to the infantry, and certainly caused them to dodge about in their works to escape our shells, which we witnessed with much satisfaction, expressing our delight in repented cheers, which reached the ears of the victims.

Our position near the foot of the mountain appeared comparatively safe, a believed the Confederate cannon could not be sufficiently depressed to reach us; but we were nearly deafened by the concussion of our guns. A minic ball occasion ally found its way into our midst.

THE CONFEDERATES ACTIVE.

June 21 was a day of comparative quiet. Our batteries fired but a few shots, and elicited no reply. But we could plainly see the Confederates strengthening their works and building new ones. Evidently our officers believed these prepara tions were only a ruse, for no attemp was made to protect our guns, which stood openly on the hilitop.

We could see that a movement of our

troops to the right was in progress. Mc-Pherson's men came from the left to relieve a portion of our corps, which moved to the right and relieved a portion of Howard's Corps, and the latter a portion of Hooker's Corps, which then was en-abled to take a new ground to the right. We were greatly surprised the morning of June 22 at the changed appearance of the mountain. The enemy had worked like beavers all night, and now a continuous line of heavy works pierced for cannon frowned down upon us. While we were speculating as to what would come next, there suddenly burst forth a great volume of smoke, and in a few m ments a shower of bursting shells rained upon us. Our batteries being unprotected by works, were driven to the rear without firing a shot, and then our brigade be came a target for 40 guns. Our regiment came in for the lion's share of attention.

line of our brigade and division.

Our shelter tents were pitched immediately in rear of our trench, and there the shells played havoe, splintering trees midst, driving us again into our intrenchand throwing showers of dirt into the air ments, when they sank into the ground and ex-

However, we remembered that we had to the cannoneers. our sport two days previous, when they were dodging our shells, and we were cheering them to the echo. At the end of an hour the firing suddenly ceased and we were encouraged to raise our heads from the ditch like a lot of mud turtles and finally to crawl out to survey the of campground, littered as it was with branches of trees, huge spiinters from the trunks, and sprnkled with clay thrown out of deep holes.

Our breathing spell was a short one, and before we were aware the shells were

falling in our midst, and again we turnbled into the ditch without waiting for orders; in fact, our officers knew we had sense enough to come in out of the hail. and really did not have time to give any orders, as they jumped in and flattened their noses on the bottom of the pit as quickly as we did. All except the Colonel, and he alone remained in his tent until a particularly vicious shell scooped a big slab from an adjacent tree and threw it upon his tent, which collapsed. A mo-ment later our commander, who was always pitching his tent where it suited his convenience, regardless of exposure, and loved to raily his brother officers for seeking shelter in the works when the air be-came "unhealthy" outside, emerged from the flattened canvas and actually away from the enemy, mind you, but to-ward the front and landed in our ditch, We gave him a hearty cheer, so glad were we to see him willing to view the situa-tion from our standpoint. But there was one high private who scorned to lie in the ditch. He stood bolt upright on ou works and watched the Confederate non during the bombardment, and when the smoke of the discharge was projected to right or to left he would yell "Right!" "Left," but when it was projected to d us be would cry "Down in front!" and four seconds later a bursting shell about our ears would verify his warning. Our tormentors gave us an hour at noon to cook and eat our dinner, which we improved, and so we were in better physical condition when we next tumbled into the obtained leave to go out with their guns

to the skirmish line—it was safer there.

This program was continued all day, yet strange to say, our regiment had only two men slightly wounded. Our frail bar-ricade was not struck, fortunately for us, as the rails which formed a portion of i ald have been hurled upon us deadly effect; but our campground and tents showed the effects of the bombard

Scarcely ever did we welcome the anproach of night with a greater feeling of relief, and with a good supply of tools we undertook to dig our ditch so deep that we might lie in it with safety, but were soon stopped by an order to prepare to march

a moment's notice.

While this bombardment was almost bloodless, yet it is safe to say that never before did we consider our lives in such imminent danger. If the tons of iron that grazed the top of our rifle pits had ranged a foot or two lower, not all of us would have survived to tell the tale.

A RIGHT MARCH.

About midnight we stele noiselessly away from the scene of our bombardment without any regret. The moon shone brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; even the sharp lines of the enemy's works.

Cook's were moved forward close in place which occupied the first line of works. There we formed in column by regiments, with ours in front. The remaining regiments of our brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were clearly defined; brightly over the crest of Kenesaw, and its two bold peaks were moved forward close in the creation of the first line of works. There we formed in column by regiments, with ours in front. The remaining regiments of our brightly over the creation of the first line of which occupies the first line of two defined; brightly over the scene of our bled the first line of which occupies the first line of two defined; brightly over the scene of our brightly over the creation of the first line of two defined; brightly over the scene of two defined; brightly over the scene of two defined; brightly over the scene of two defined in column by regiments, with ours line of two defined in column by regiments of our brightly over the creation of two defined in col

sault the enemy's works in connection with Mc-Cook's Brigade, which was similarly formed on our left. This duty was anything but pleasant for us to contemplate, as we knew too well the strength of the fortifications we had everywhere encountered. Thus we remained several hours with our guns stacked, while we sought shelter from the sun under the few trees within range, expecting the momentus of the contemplate order, yet hoping it would not come. But it did come shortly after S a. m., and it relate, I think I can refresh their members of the come my duty to carry it verbally to the became my duty to carry it verbally to the ory to some other scenes, Our regiment (34th Ind.) was sent to

During the night of June 19 we built light works for protection against muslight works for protection against musketry, although we have little fear or
hope of an attack. Our skirmish line is at
the foot of the mountain; the enemy's a
hundred yards above. The nature of the
ground renders an advance on our part in
line of battle impracticable.

A company of the 78th-lil, attempted
to relieve our company (B) on the skirmisk line the morning of June 29, but
was unable to do so without running
the night of June 19 we built
were plainly visible. The valley was
somewhat obscured by a light blue variety
a little too transparent to quiet our fears
the plean of our arms, or the eche of
spin line of battle impracticable.

A company of the 78th-lil, attempted
to relieve our company (B) on the skirmisk line the morning of June 29, but
was unable to do so without running
the night works for protection against musketry, although we have little fear or
hope of an attack. Our skirmish line is at
the Confederate gamees might catch
fees were ashy pale, lips tightly comground renders an advance on our part in
line of battle impracticable.

A company of the 78th-lil, attempted
to relieve our company (B) on the skirmisk line the morning of June 29, but
was unable to do so without running
the part of the siege of Ceina Pass
at the Confederate gamees might catch
fees were ashy pale, lips tightly comground renders an advance on our part in
line of battle impracticable.

A company of the 78th-lil, attempted
to relieve our company (B) on the skirmisk line the morning of June 29, but
was unable to do so without running
the
grantlet of a deadly fire by the enemy's
gamelet of a deadly fire by the enemy's should be the order, were
grantlet of a deadly fire by the enemy's
first rail to protection, but did not resubject our present and across Boea Chica Pass
the file of the with their thesides of the left of the kild of the or fersion Rounding
the foot of the were ashy pale, lips tightly comground renders an advance.

A

left of us, but none very near us.

Early June 23 tools were provided and no taskamster was needed to make us use them, so we soon had a strong line of interchments fairly bomb proof.

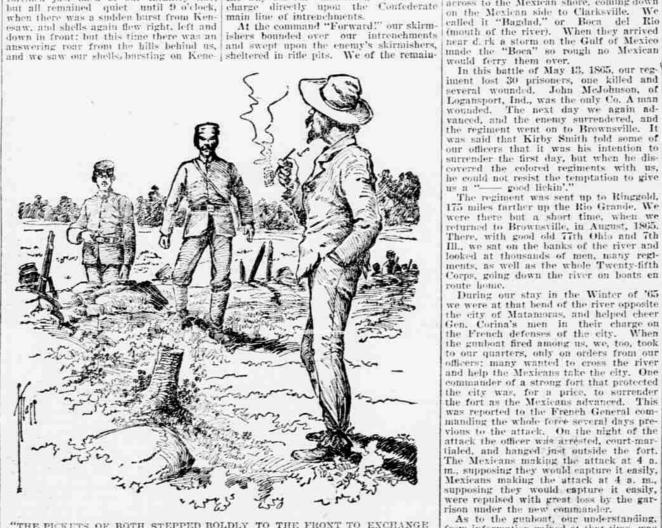
INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH,

About 9 a. m., after a furious cannon adding, the order came to deploy four companies of our regiment as skirmishers for the brigade, and the remaining assumption of the brigade, and the remaining assumption of the brigade. As near as I now remarks a lower provided and the remaining assumption of the brigade and the remaining assumption of the same and hills for protection, but did not reflect the skirmish line, and they stood their ground, while the cavalry did not fail to take in nearly all the line. As intrenchments fairly bomb proof.

We discovered in our midnight murch to follow in reserve, our duty being to

that our batteries were being massed and fortified just back of our infantry line, but all remained quiet until 9 o'clock, when there was a sudden burst from Kenesaw, and shells again flew right, left and down in front; but the time there was a sudden burst from Kenesaw, and shells again flew right, left and down in front; but this time there was an infantry line, the command "Forward," our skirm—

At the command the properties of the standard out the standard out



"THE PICKETS OF BOTH STEPPED BOLDLY TO THE FRONT TO EXCHANGE FRIENDLY VISITS."

cannon again responded, but elicited no were shot in 20 minutes.

June 24 there was comparatively little iring, either artillery or musketry, Co. F. who picketed the line in front of ar brigade, came off duty and reported hat they had agreed with the Confed te pickets not to fire unless ordered, then the first volley to be overhead. The two lines were only 20 steps apart, and before the agreement neither dared raise their heads above the intreachments but afterwards both stepped boldly to the front and exchanged friendly visits. June 25 the batteries fired vigorously

while from the mountain, without serious damage to us, unless the death of one man can be called serious, for one poor fellow of the 125th Ill. was killed. Alas, that human life is held so cheap that we scarcely make note of its loss unless the victims are numbered by the hundreds, About sunset we received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. We packed up and sat down on our knap-sacks to await the notice. Long we waited, until sleep overcame us. The earth furnished a rough but welcome bed, our knapsacks easy pillows, while we slumbered until well nigh midnight, when, at ast, the notice came and there were reuctant efforts to rise to our feet, and much rubbing of sleepy eyes ere we stood n line ready to march. We needed no inunction to keep quiet as we moved out;

to take our place.

Leaving our position, we picked our many slowly along the muddy, narrow road and slowly spreading over the field literatt through the timber until we joined the remainder of the brigade and division half a mile in the rear, whence we all moved off toward the right of our line.

Our route in many places led through swamps and tangled underbrush, and than one unfortunate, mistaking the

open space, where our path was almost open space, where our path was almost as clear as day. Long as we traveled old the night almost to the proportions of the enemy's, and a vicious fire was kept dark sentinel observing our movement up all day June 28 between the contend ing lines at such close range that none tolding to our contend to the contend in folding to our enemy that which we so

much desired should be hidden.

Presently the gray tints of the morn-

west of our starting point in a direct line, although we had traveled twice the dis-

timee by a circuitous route.

We remained in this position until the morning of June 27, when we received orders to march, with guns, cartridge boxes, haversacks and canteens, all knapancks and other baggage to be left be hind under guard. Our brigade and Mc-Cook's were moved forward close in

FRIENDLY VISTES.

FRIENDLY VIS

A tangled mass of abatis and "chevaux- French occupied the city so long as we de-frise" was before our men, the sun was remained there. On Feb. 3, 1866, we reexhausted with more than half a mile of Our present position is near the foot of rapid running, while bullets and grape- Bluffton, Ind. when they sank into the ground and exploded, as many of them did. Between the reports of the shells we could hear the Confederates yelling from their ride pits, "Strike tents!" "Lie down!" and many other expressions very funny to to them, but entirely devoid of amusement to us.

Our present position is near the foot of rapid running, while bullets and grape-shot was the foot of rapid running, while bullets and grape-shot was the foot of rapid running, while bullets and grape-shot was the foot of rapid running, while bullets and grape-shot was the foot of rapid running, while bullets and grape-shot was the foot of rapid running, while bullets and grape-shot was the foot of rapid running, while bullets and grape-shot was the shot were moving their ranks like grass before the seythe. They knew the assault had failed, but they would not retreat. Dropping flat on the ground, the word was passed along the line, "Shoot under the leadings," and a desperate fire was displayed at the rapid running, while bullets and grape-shot was the confederate skirm-ishers, whose bullets occasionally skip over our heads.

Very little firing is done by the skirm-ishers, who are content to leave this duty. very our heads.

Very little firing is done by the skirm-ishers, who are content to leave this duty to the cannoneers.

A PICKET TRUCE.

passed along the line, "Shoot under the limit munication from D. W. Kinne, Second leadings," and a desperate fire was directed at the space between the top of the intrenchments and the heavy logs which surmounted them.

The Confederates recognizing the fail-march in April, 1862, Gen. C. C. Augur from Gen. Patrick on the Falmouth march in April, 1862, Gen. C. C. Augur for the proposition of the proposition

ure of our charge, were content to drop was in command of First Brigade, back into safe positions for a little rest, posed of the 30th N. Y., 22d N. Y., which gave our line an opportunity to con-centrate a continuous fire under the head logs, and when the Confederates at-tempted to resume firing there was such a vicious spluttering of splinters, dirt and lead under their head logs that few of turned June 1, 1863; them had the temerity to raise their heads | I can corrobarate

them had the temerity to raise their heads high enough to come within range.

Next the word is passed along our line, "Dig for your lives," and while one rank continues firing the other delves into the ground with bayonets, spoons, tin plates and hands, and in one hour enough clay habeen thrown up within 40 steps of the Confederate works to shelter our men in comparative safety the remainder of the day. When night comes fresh men with tools are placed along the newly-established line, and our fortifications grow with prodigious celerity during the night.

junction to keep quiet as we moved out; the sharp outline of Kenesaw, with its frowning batteries clearly defined in the bright moonlight, exerted a sufficient restraining influence.

A portion of McPherson's Corps arrived to take our place.

The Major of the 113th Ohio lay mor tally wounded and slowly bleeding death in front of his regiment. His comrades could hear his pleading cries, and several crawled out to help him, but he was too weak to be dragged, and no man could stand upright and escape death. shadow of a tree cast by the uncertain moonlight for a solid log and dry footing.

They could only listen to his voice graunally growing weaker until it ceased, and then they knew he had found relief in

Our intrenchments had grown during dared on either side to raise his bend above his works.

The experience of McCook's Brigade

Presently the gray tints of the morn ing appeared, and when they gave way to sunrise we halted nearly a mile in rear of our advance line and encamped behind increnchments recently vacated by engaged. It is reported that when Gen, Sherman saw the effect of his ill-fated or der he sat down and cried like a child. But there is no complaint from the ranks We think he made a mistake, that is all.

(To be continued.) Increase of Pay.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please close in state in your paper when a private sol-

NEWS FROM WINNERS.

Long-Term Men With Splendid Records. Among the Lucky Ones.

A STREIGHT RAIDER.

Comrade W. T. Gilbert, Hot Springs, Ark., winner 26th prize, reports as fol-Companies.

It was a simple matter to walk briskly through the scattered ranks and say to each company commander: "The order is to fall in without baggage," There was silence in the ranks, following this an analysis of the ranks, following this analysis of the ranks, following the surroundered in the ranks, following the surroundered in the ranks of the nonneement when it was repeated by the On May 13, 1865, our regiment, with two company officers. Not a word from the colored regiments, under command of Col. men as they threw their knapsacks into Barrett, marched across Boca Chica Pass ticipated in the siege of Corinth and bat-



covered the colored regiments with us, he could not resist the temptation to give s a "—— good lickin'."
The regiment was sent up to Ringgold, W. T. GILBERT, WINNER 26TH FRIZE. took lodging at Libby prison for several 175 miles farther up the Rio Grande, We weary months. Some of them escaped through the Streight tunnel—named after were there but a short time, when we returned to Brownsville, in August, 1865. returned to Brownsville, in August, 1865.
There, with good old 77th Ohio and 7th Ill., we sat on the banks of the river and looked at thousands of men, many regiments, as well as the whole Twenty-lifth Corps, going down the river on boats en route home.

ONE OF SHERMAN'S MEN.

we were at that bend of the river opposite the city of Matamoras, and helped cheer Gen. Corina's men in their charge on the French defenses of the city. When the French defenses of the city. When the gunboat fired among us, we, too, took to our quarters, only on orders from our officers; many wanted to cross the river and help the Mexicans take the city. One commander of a strong fort that protected the city was, for a price, to surrender the fort as the Mexicans advanced. This was reported to the French General commanding the whole force several days previous to the affack. On the night of the attack the officer wis arrested, court-martialed, and hanged just outside the fort. attack the officer was arrested, court-martialed, and hanged just outside the fort. The Mexicans making the attack at 4 a. m., supposing they would capture it easily, were repulsed with great loss by the garrison under the new commander.

As to the gunboat, our understanding, from information gained at that time, was that when Gen. Weitzel reported the firing on the U.S. soldiers to the French commander he sent officers to inquire into the cause of the firing on our men. It

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EVERYTHING

But if You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, You Will Find Swamp-Root Just the Remedy You Need.

fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will

Doctors Prescribe Swamp-Root.

"I have prescribed that wenderful remedy for kidney and bladder complaints. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect and know of many cures by its use. These patients had kidney trouble, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney or bladder complaint under treatment with unsatisfactury results I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it, and from personal observation state that Swamp-Root has great curative properties.

L BARSTOW IRISH, M. D.

Sept. 24, 1001. 276 9th St., Borough of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to con-inue much suffering with fatat results are sure to

follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless, and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints of makes the park of the sleep and muscles; makes your headache and back ache; causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have elenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and

waste away. The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to

medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or the four and bladder froubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you first and particles float about in it your kildneys are not all they recognize in it the greatest and mest successful remedy for kildney, liver and bladder froubles.

f small particles float about in it, your kidneys are need, you can purchase the regu-n need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in bottles at the drug-stores everythe leading hospitals, recommended by physicians where

DR. EILRER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

Eldney, Liver and Blad

PRACTIONS.

May take one, two or their temposofisis before or after mais and at before.

Children less according to any May commence with sea dome and increase to full do

DR. KILMER & CO. sistemation, H. T. Sold by all Drugglet

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free By Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bettle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Washington National Tribure.

A LONG JUMP.

eral, and brevetted Lieutenant-General to date from March 29, 1847, for eminent A Feat That Landed One of Morgan's Men in of his brevet being that on which his command captured Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ullon.—Editor National Tribune.]



sea, up through the Carolinas and on to all I have heard, read of and seen, as bo Washington for the Grand Review." ARMITES.

I can corrobinate Comrade Joubert fully in his statement about our round,

There the companies were separated and He was captured that July day near The 2d, 6th and 7th Wis, and 19th Ind.

The 2d, 6th and 7th Wis, and 19th Ind.

Send No Money—Simply Learn

If I Know How to Cure You.

I will mail the book wanted if you will send me your address. Don't let doubt or arrividice keep you from asking for it.

With the book I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's letstorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

No other physician ever made such an offer; none ever will, I do it because I have discovered a remarkable remedy, and millions need it. I want them to

A MOUNTED RIFLEMAN.

It is a treatment that strengthens the inside nerves. It brings back the power that operates all vital organs; the only power that can ever make them strong. I have furnished the remedy to over a salf million people on these terms, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it because they were cured. I will rely on your honesty; and if I fail, not a penny is wanted.

Comrade Rob't M. Chapman, Gardiner, Gardiner, Greeding steamer, took a long pull at each faile, and will look up yours. Fee due when the first that operates all vital organs; the only one, winner 18th prize, reports: "Born in Maine, 1835; raised on a farm, but followed the sea for 10 years. Enlisted September, 1862, in 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles and works off the Cough and works off th

Ambiguous.

"He may mean well," said the young doctor, "but I don't exactly like the tone of his letter." "What's the matter?" inquired the old

practitioner.
"Jones, the undertaker, writes and says that if I will send my patients to him he will guarantee them satisfaction."



N. W. WINTER, WINNER OF 44TH PRIZE.

and man, hearing on the four years' des perate strife, there is no one thing coming under my observation so remarkable

as the fact of a soldier, be he

ate. One of Morgan's men resides here He was captured that July day near

prodigious celerity during the night.

Our regiment was withdrawn soon after dark, having lost six killed and 28 wounded.

Many of our wounded who could not help themselves hay between the lines exposed to the fierce rays of the sun all day June 27, and at night suffered untold togain of their comrades, who could not leave the protection of their works without facing almost certain death; yet there were a number who did crawl out after night fall among the dead and dying, under a shower of bullets, to succor pleading comrades. Many were too badly wounded or their cries for help brought them no relief until at last a fire started in the grass,

the said comrade had been granted a pension, and of course this figures in the number of fake allowances reported by the Bureau.

ASK FOR A BOOK.

We were there when the post surrendered, July 8, 1863, and soon after that were sent home by way of Cairo. That completed my nine months' service.

"In September, 1864, I enlisted again in Co. B. 18th N. H., for one year; appointed Second Sergeaut. Our regiment joined the Engineer Brigade at City Point, Va., and in March, 1865, were transferred to Wilcox's Division of the Ninth Corps

his prizes, cast a look of triumon at the A MOUNTED RIFLEMAN.

Comrade Rob't M. Chapman, Gardiner, canteen, to equalize their weights, and

Gen. Scott's Rank.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in ALEX, REYNOLDS, Brooklyn, N. Y. IGen, Winfield Scott was a Major-Gen**HYPNOTISM**

its hidden mysteries are mane perfectly clear. It gives simple directions for acquiring the secret power at home and tells how to cure bad habits; how parents can control their children and make their dispositions aweet and lovely; how homes not fully in accord can be reunited by bonds of love; how diseases can be remitted by bonds of love; how diseases can be cured without drugs or medicine; how hund-reds of startling, mystifying and beneficial experiments can be performed. According to the honest statements of eminent Doctors, Lawyers and Clergymen, the book is worthy of a prominent place in any home. Remember it is absolutely free. Write for it to-day it is absolutely free. Write for It Address American College of Sc BeptP\$10420 Walnut St., Philadelph

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PENSIONS

Mr. Hunter is a hustler; had 117 cases allowed in one day. He is at the Department each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on

Soldiers' Declaratories.

We will send by mail blank form for filing last week's paper a list of Generais and Lieutenant-Generals during the civil war. What grade did Gen. Winfield Scott hold? Was it General or Lieutenant-General? - necessary evidence, postpoid, for 25 cents. Washington, D. C.